

REV. C. T. SCAIFE HAS PASSED AWAY

The End Came Suddenly at the Home of His Daughter in Augusta, Ga.—He was a Native of Union County, a Christian Gentleman and a Gallant Soldier—Burial in Spartanburg Last Week.

Rev. Charner Terry Scaife, well-known and greatly beloved by the people of Union county and throughout the state, died suddenly in Augusta, Ga., Wednesday, Feb. 26. His remains were brought to Spartanburg for burial Friday of the same week, in Oakwood cemetery, that city. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Elizabeth Mobley, daughter of Dr. S. M. Mobley, of Fairfield, and three children, besides a multitude of friends, to mourn his death. His two surviving daughters are: Mrs. Eloise Berry, of Augusta, at whose home he was visiting when death came, and Mrs. Jones, of Ridge Springs. His surviving son is Mr. Glover Scaife, now teaching school in North Carolina.

Mr. Scaife was twice married, first to Miss Eloise Roberts, daughter of a Baptist minister. To the first union there are no surviving children.

Mr. Scaife was a native of Union, having been born here 73 years ago. His father, Mr. Ferdinand Scaife, and mother, who before her marriage was Miss Wilks of Chester County, resided in a large two-story house located upon the site of the home of Mrs. Ida Perrin, in the eastern section of Union. In this building, destroyed by fire 25 years ago, Mr. Scaife was born. He spent his childhood in Union. He was one of the first volunteers for the Confederate army, serving four years in Boyce's Battery. He was a brave and fearless soldier.

Immediately after the war he was married to Miss Roberts, his first wife and moved to Arkansas, where he was a successful merchant for a number of years. Upon the death of his first wife he sold out his mercantile interests and returned to Union, investing in a farm near Union and for several years engaging in farming. In the meantime, feeling called to reach the Gospel, he entered the ministry and for many years faithfully served as pastor of Baptist churches in and around Union. It was under his leadership that the Unionville Baptist church was reorganized and revived, he serving for four years as pastor. It is said that he served without pay. His father, Ferdinand Scaife, was the prime mover in the establishment of that church before the war, and after the war, the son, having entered the ministry, was the chief worker who brought it out of almost utter ruin and laid the foundation for the future prosperity of that church.

Mr. Scaife, besides preaching four years in Union was pastor of Lower Fairfield church for many years, and at different periods during his ministry. He organized Beulah Baptist church, and was for some time pastor there. He was pastor recently of Padgett's Creek church for two years.

Mr. Scaife left Union county in 1883, moving to Fair Forest; later to Woodruff, and finally about three years ago bought a home at Campbell and moved there to spend his declining years.

He was at one time pastor of Cavalry Baptist church, just over in Chester county.

Mr. Scaife was a wise teacher and preacher. He was an earnest student of the Scriptures and his preaching was of a high order. He was a foundation builder, a true builder of character, and has left on the Christian community throughout Union county an abiding influence for good. It was in the houses of the people that he shone to greatest advantage. He was a wise counselor, a sympathetic listener and a man whose heart was open to every cry of human need.

In early life he was gay and of a most sociable turn of mind, and these qualities, directed by God's graces, made of him a teacher and preacher who won the hearts of men. No truer, manlier man is to be found among us than was he. Thousands are grieved at his death, and tens of thousands will arise up in the day of judgment to call him blessed.

Why is it always the unfortunate married men who are detained on business until the "wee sma' hours"

WILSON INAUGURATED AMID CHEERS

The New President Takes Oath of Office; Vice President Also Sworn In—Enthusiasm Features Big Day in Capitol—Cheer After Cheer Goes Up as New Head of Government Makes His Appearance on Stand in Front of Capitol—Busy and Interesting Day.



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WOODROW WILSON.

Washington, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey was inaugurated today as president of the United States, Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana as its vice president; Democracy as the vehicle of this destiny.

Under the dome of the nation's capitol, in the presence of a countless concourse of his fellow citizens, the new president raised a hand toward a prophetic sun that burst dissolving clouds and pronounced the occasion a day of dedication, not of triumph.

It was an intensely human, precedent breaking inauguration. With members of his chosen cabinet surrounding him, the justices of the supreme court before him, his wife and daughters actually dancing for joy on the platform below, and William Howard Taft, ex-president of the nation, at his side, the new president shouted a summons to all "honest patriotic, forward-looking men" to aid him, extending the promise that he would not fail them in the guidance of their government.

One Gentleman to Another While the president's concluding inaugural words were tossing in tumultuous waves of applause, the retiring president clasped his hand and enlisted as a patriotic servant in the ranks of private citizenship.

"Mr. President," said Mr. Taft, his face beaming with a smile, "I wish you a successful administration and the carrying out of your aims. We will all be behind you."

"Thank you," said President Wilson and he turned to shake the hand of his secretary of state, William J. Bryan.

There they stood—Taft, standard bearer of a vanquished party after 16 years of power; Bryan, persistent pleader for progressive Democracy, thrice defeated, accepting a commission from a new chieftain; and Wilson, the man of the hour, victorious, mustering, as he expressed it, "not the forces of party but the forces of humanity."

A New Note It was a political picture far beyond imagination of a few years gone by, a setting that stirred the souls of the assembled hosts whose cheering at the scene seemed actually to reverberate from the distant Virginia hills.

The military and civic pageant that followed this climax of the historic day was more than five hours passing in review. Leaving the capitol hill at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the last of the marching thousands had not saluted the president until long after darkness had fallen.

President Wilson stood for more than an hour under the glare of myriads of brilliant electric lights as he greeted thousands in the long line, among them the hosts of Princeton students, who, as they passed before him, shouted a hearty greeting that he never can forget.

The President's Cabinet.

Washington, March 4.—President Wilson's cabinet is complete, and it remains only to formally send the nomination to the Senate. Until actually nominated, the list is unofficial, but the list is definitely accepted to be as follows:

Secretary of State—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.

Secretary of the Treasury—William G. McAdoo, of New York.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison, of New Jersey.

Attorney General—James McReynolds, of Tennessee.

Postmaster General—Albert S. Burleson, of Texas.

Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina.

Secretary of the Interior—Franklin K. Lane, of California.

Secretary of Agriculture—David F. Houston, of Missouri.

Secretary of Commerce—Representative William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

Wilson's Promise.

Washington, March 4.—A determination "to square every process of our national life again with the standards we so prominently set up at the beginning" was the outstanding note in the inaugural address of Woodrow Wilson, today inaugurated president of the United States. The president's address, rather a statement of principle than of policy, outlined, however, the important points which he foresaw must come up for settlement during his administration. These, he said, included tariff reform, banking and currency laws, conservation of natural resources and such an improvement of the industrial system as shall eliminate the present

waste and injustice.

President Wilson said: A Great Change.

"There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the house of representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of president and vice president have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds today. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

"It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we had grown familiar, and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought and of our lives, have altered their aspect as we have latterly looked critically upon them, with fresh, awakened eyes; have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar, stuff of our own convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life.

"We see that in many things that life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great, also, very great, in its moral force. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women, exhibited in more striking forms the beauty and the energy of sympathy

and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate suffering, and set the weak in the way of strength and hope. We have built up, moreover, a great system of government, which has stood through a long age as in many respects a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in rich abundance.

Evil With Good.

"But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come inexcusable waste. We have squandered a great part of what we might have used, and have not stopped to conserve the exceeding bounty of nature, without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, scornful to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through. The groans and agony of it all has not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar seat. With the great government went many deep secret things which we too long delayed to look into and scrutinize with candid, fearless eyes. The great government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

"At last a vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the bad with the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision we approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct

the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize every process of our common life without weakening or sentimentalizing it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and be great. Our thought has been 'Let every man look out for himself,' while every generation look out for itself, while we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that any but those who stood at the levers of control should have a chance to look out for themselves. We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a policy which was meant to serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with an eye single to the standards of justice and fair play, and remembered it with pride. But we were very heedless and in a hurry to be great.

Time to Think.

"We have come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life again with the standards we so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration.

"We have itemized with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be altered and here are some of the chief items: A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds 50 years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credits; an industrial system which, take it on all its sides, financial as well as administrative, holds capital in leading strings, restricts the liberties and limits the opportunities of labor, and exploits without renewing or conserving the natural resources of the country; a body of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be through the instrumentality of science taken directly to the farm or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs; water courses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, forests untended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine. We have studied as perhaps no other nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost or economy as we should, either as organizers of industry, as statesmen, or as individuals.

"Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the health of the nation, the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality or opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and woman and children be not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they can not alter, control, or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws, and laws determining conditions of labor which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves are intimate parts of the very business of justice and legal efficiency.

Things to be Done.

These are some of the things we ought to do, and not leave the others undone, the old-fashioned, never-to-be-neglected, fundamental safeguarding of property and of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day; to lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to the light that shines from the hearthfire of every man's conscience and vision of the right. We should do this as partisans; it is inconceivable that we should do it in ignorance of the facts as they are or in blind haste. We shall restore our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon; and step by step we shall make it what it should be, in the spirit of those who question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow self-interest. (Continued on last page)

WILL FIGHT THE HOOKWORM HERE

The State Board of Health Begins Fight in Union County—Union Will be Central Station and there Will be Four Other Points in This County—Work Elsewhere Shows 18 to 86 Per Cent Infected.

Dr. L. A. Riser, of the State board of health, is in Union and has begun an active campaign against hookworm. There are to be five points of operation in the county, viz.: Santuc, Jonesville, Lockhart, Cross Keys and Union which is the central point from which the work will be pushed. Each point is to be visited one day in each week and all the work is free. Dr. Riser will be here for six weeks and urges the cooperation of the physicians, teachers and any one else interested.

Consult your family physician and he will tell you how the examinations are to be made. All work is done by microscope.

One of the main objects which is aimed at is improvement in rural sanitation.

So far, in this work in different portions of the State, the lowest percentage found was 15, while the highest percentage was 86.

It is to be hoped that this work will receive the hearty cooperation of the people. It is a great work and the results accomplished elsewhere has demonstrated the value to the communities in which it has been done.

Plans Adopted.

The building committee of the Hospital Association held a meeting recently and adopted plans for the building. It is understood that there are some \$2,500 in hand to begin work. Just as soon as some additional money can be collected the work will be let out to contractors. All are urged to pay up subscriptions now due, if not already paid. An active campaign is now on to get in the subscriptions.

The building is to cost about \$8,000. Then the heating and furnishing same, \$2,000 additional will be necessary.

Death of a Little Boy.

Elbert, the 11-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Shaw died Sunday at 1 o'clock on West End and was buried the following day at the city cemetery. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. L. L. Waggon.

To Speak at Baptist Church.

Mr. C. E. Mason, of Charlotte, N. C., will fill the pulpit at the First Baptist church Sunday morning and evening. Mr. Mason has been to Union before and charmed the people by his earnestness and by his interesting addresses.

Silver Tea.

The Ladies Missionary Society of Grace Methodist church will give a "Silver Tea Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of Mrs. T. C. Duncan.

You are invited to attend.

Central Union to Meet.

Central Farmers Union will meet at the court house Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. All members are urged to be present, as business of importance will be transacted. All members whose names are on the list will have the last opportunity to come in as charter members.

Egg Hunt.

The Ladies Hospital Committee will give an Egg Hunt on Saturday afternoon, March 22, at 3:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. J. A. Fant.

The small admission of 10 cents will be charged and the public is cordially invited to come.

Notice.

In reporting the organization of the Union County Farmers Union last week we omitted the name of Mr. W. V. Bentley, of Kelton. Mr. Bentley is secretary-treasurer of the county organization, and all members wishing to correspond with him will be able to reach him by addressing him at Kelton.